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SUGAR
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WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION

BELOW CONSUMPTION

World sugar production for the 1971-72 year is now estimated at 70.9 million metric tons. This is several million tons below world consumption, which has continued to increase. Carryover stocks will be reduced during the year, and sugar supplies are much tighter than they have been since the last tight supply period of 1963 and 1964. The changing supply situation has resulted in world market prices at much higher levels in 1972 than in 1971.

Lower production than had been expected earlier was caused mainly by reduced crops in Cuba, usually the world's largest sugarcane producer, and the USSR, the largest producer of sugarbeets. The Cuban crop not only suffered from unfavorable weather and poor cultural practices, but from a lack of sugarcane cutters as well. Reduced yields of beets in the Russian Federation were the primary reasons for a low crop in the USSR. Favorable weather in Western Europe resulted in a good beet outturn and somewhat offset the low Cuban and USSR crops.

Sugar production in the United States for 1971-72 was at almost the same level as the previous year. Substantial increases were realized in Brazil, France, West Germany, Spain, Poland, the United Kingdom, and the Republic of South Africa. Offsetting these good crops were the much lower crops in Cuba, the USSR, and India. There also was some reduction in production in the Philippines.

World molasses production for 1971-72 is now estimated at 22.7 million metric tons, compared with a production of 22.8 million tons for 1970-71. Production of noncentrifugal sugar for 1971-72 is estimated at 10.3 million metric tons compared with 9.7 million for 1970-71 as there was a significant increase in India.

Notes on Selected Countries

North America

Antigua, Barbados, and St. Kitts. No sugar will be produced in Antigua in 1972. Outdated factory equipment and rundown fields have made sugar production uneconomical. The cumulative effects of 3 years of drought and uncontrolled cane fires have severely reduced the Barbados sugar output in calendar year 1972. Labor shortages and a late start of the 1972 harvest have reduced the sugar yield potential of the St. Kitts sugarcane crop.

Commonwealth Caribbean sugar producers got a 28.8 percent increase in the maximum price paid for sugar exported to Britain under the Negotiated Price Quota. Reportedly, even the new price allows only a thin profit margin. However, the current low profitability of the West Indian sugar industry has been caused mainly by falling production. In Barbados, it is hoped that with increased use of harvesting machinery, good rainfall, and a lower incidence of cane fires, the future might improve. In St. Kitts all the sugar estates have mortgaged their 1972 crops, which now appear to be financial failures. The Sugar Industry Association (SIA) in St. Kitts has requested a loan from the Government for 1973 for land cultivation and fertilizers.

Canada. Canadian sugarbeet growers harvested 1.216 million short tons in 1971, nearly 33 percent more than the 1970 total. A higher total acreage and a higher average yield contributed to the increased output. Area under sugarbeets in 1972-73 is not expected to exceed the 81 million acres of 1971-72. Some sugarbeet growers are asking for an increased sugar beet acreage in order to supply about 30 percent of consumption rather than the present 12 percent.

Quebec was the only province which decreased production in 1971-72 as acreage dropped. Acreage and yield moved up sharply in Manitoba, and there was a 30-percent increase in production of sugarbeets in Alberta.

The Canadian Government supports the price of domestically produced sugarbeets at C\$15.98 (about equal to U.S. dollars) per standard ton (250 pounds) of sugar. Canada has a preferential tariff structure for raw sugar and sugarbeets

from British Commonwealth countries. Last November the Minister of Finance tabled in the House of Commons a report by the Tariff Board which recommended that the duties on the imports of raw and refined sugar be reduced to allow more competition from foreign firms and to lower refinery profits. The proposal is under study.

Costa Rica. Indications are that the 1971-72 crop will total about 180,000 short tons. Despite the larger crop, stocks will probably be reduced somewhat as consumption is increasing. Costa Rica's sugar industry had 28 mills in operation in 1970-71, only 3 more than were in operation in 1955-56.

Mainly because of the generally tight market situation in the world for sugar, Costa Rica's industry is being evaluated for future production capabilities. The study is being conducted by sugar specialists in the Ministry of Agriculture, the cane producers' association, and the millers' association. Indications are that the industry will continue to expand. The greatest growth probably will take place in the Pacific region where land still is available for new plantings. The industry has proposed to the Government of Costa Rica that a new port be developed at Port Morales on the Pacific Coast to handle exportable sugar. Port authorities and Government officials are reviewing the proposal, but even if the project is accepted, it will not get underway for a year or more.

El Salvador. An expansion in sugar production by almost 20 percent was realized for 1971-72 over the previous year. More land in sugar and some rise in yields per acre accounted for the increase, which exceeds requirements for filling U.S. import quotas and for domestic use. The expanded acreage will stay in sugar production over the next year or two at least, accompanied by high levels of sugar production.

The government established a quota for national consumption in 1971 at 72,630 metric tons, all of which was sold. For 1972 the internal quota has been set at 73,600 metric tons, of which 66,700 is for household use and the balance for industrial purposes.

Haiti. Weather was generally favorable, and production for the 1971-72 year increased by 12 percent over the preceding year. Work on the mill being erected at Leogane ceased several months ago. Prospects for continuing construction do not appear good. The mill would have a capacity of 10,000 short tons annually, but would not have an immediate effect on Haiti's production of sugar, because cane would be diverted from the Haitian American Sugar Co. (HASCO).

Two additional mills are being considered for Haiti. One of these would be in the Lionicourt area, and there may be one in the Torbeck area. If these mills are built, it would take 3 years from the beginning of construction before they could start operations.

The annual level of domestic consumption in Haiti has increased steadily. Despite the fact that production has risen substantially, it is unlikely that exports will be larger in 1972 because of the growing domestic consumption.

Honduras. Acreage harvested in 1971-72 increased about 7 percent but production rose only slightly because of drought and slight hurricane damage. A further increase in production for 1972-73 is expected because there will be more acreage. Domestic consumption is estimated to have increased about 5 percent to 59,800 short tons in 1971-72.

Jamaica. Sugar production in 1971-72 was substantially less than in the previous year. There were no further mill closings in 1971, but several mills continue to experience severe financial difficulties.

Plans that had been formulated to boost annual sugar production to 500,000 long tons have not been successful, and two new approaches have been undertaken in order to try to boost output by 1974 through loans for replanting and introduction of a guaranteed minimum price to farmers.

It is presently estimated that the total amount of land devoted to sugarcane in Jamaica will remain approximately the same this year as during the past several years. The Chairman of the Jamaican Sugar Manufacturers Association stated that the higher price being paid this year by the United Kingdom would not cover the cost of production. However, the Association hopes it is high enough to encourage replanting of cane in order to improve production. In April 1972, the government announced the establishment of a fund to be loaned to cane growers for replanting their fields in the 1972 and 1973 crop years. Coupled with new tax benefits, it is hoped that by 1974 sugar production will take a strong upturn towards the goal of 500,000 long tons.

Nicaragua. The 1971-72 harvest is expected to provide enough sugar to meet 1972 domestic needs, fill U.S. quota needs, and provide up to 30,000 metric tons for export to world markets. The 1972-73 planted area is expected to be about the same as for the past season. Some 4,100 acres are expected to be switched to cotton, but about the same number of acres previously used for other purposes may be planted to sugar.

Trinidad and Tobago. Output of sugar in 1971-72 is expected to be up 6.5 percent from the previous year. The sugar industry has embarked on programs to reduce the incidence of cane fires and the quantity of stale cane milled.

Despite recent increases in both the domestic sugar price and Commonwealth Sugar Agreement price, the Trinidad and Tobago sugar industry reportedly will be able only to break even financially in calendar year 1972. Small outputs in relation to fixed overhead costs, rising wages, and the expensive social necessity of providing year-round employment for a large labor force, have been quoted as reducing profit potential in 1972.

South America

Argentina. Although area planted to cane increased by 2 percent for 1971-72, frost damage resulted in a decline in yield. Reduced carry-in supplies, increased exports, and large industrial uses have resulted in scarcities and extreme pressures on domestic prices. Area under cane for the 1972-73 season beginning after June 1, 1972, is about the same as the previous year. There is some concern that yields may be down because of insufficient moisture. Nevertheless, some forecasts are very optimistic and predict a 20-percent increase.

The confectionery and beverage industries have been using more sugar to make products for export. The confectionery industry has been complaining about the shortage of sugar and the government is attempting to hold maximum retail prices on sugar.

A new sugar law was signed on April 27, 1972, sanctioning new standards on production, manufacturing, and marketing. The new law, effective June 1, 1972, stipulates that (1) no new sugar mills can be installed during the next 10 years, although existing mills can expand, (2) the system for quotas stays in effect, (3) there will be a new register of sugarcane producers whose members will receive the quotas in relation to their previous production, and (4) a minimum price for sugarcane will be established each year.

Chile. The sugarbeet area for 1971-72 was about 12 percent below the previous year. Production of sugar dropped about 15 percent, but consumption increased. Imports of sugar, practically all from Cuba, totaled about 203,160 metric tons (refined basis) and are forecast at 182,500 tons for 1972-73. The Government of Chile increased the wholesale and retail prices of sugar by an average of 36 percent by a resolution on May 28, 1971.

Colombia. More area harvested, better yields attributed to use of high yielding varieties, and favorable weather conditions resulted in a 1971-72 crop 15 percent larger than the 1970-71 crop. The outlook is for a substantial increase in sugar production for 1972-73. Acreage is expected to expand and yields of sugarcane as well as extraction rates are expected to go up. An expansion of sugarcane acreage now is taking place in Risaralda, Norte de Santander, Cesar and Bolivar. Some farmers from Valle have indicated a shift from corn, sorghum, and rice production to sugarcane. According to information from the Sugarcane Association, there are 20 sugar mills in the country with a milling capacity of 42,000 metric tons per day. However, only 28,000 tons are being milled. A new mill is being installed in the Department of Risaralda and will start operating in 1974.

Ecuador. Production in 1971-72 was up by 10 percent over the previous year. For the first time in many years in calendar 1971 Ecuador exported to the world market--shipping about 22,000 short tons. Shipments to the United States in 1971 amounted to about 87,000 short tons.

The sugarcane area to be harvested in 1972-73 for the production of centrifugal sugar is estimated at 69,200 acres (28,000 hectares). Major producers are expecting a good cane crop for 1972-73, although there was excessive rainfall in the main sugarcane area and some flooding of cane fields. No increase in production from the Aztra mill is expected in 1972-73, but there will be more sugar from the Tababuela plant which has increased its crushing capacity.

Guyana. Despite work stoppages due to labor disputes which have had adverse effects on the country's sugar production, the Guyana sugar industry appears to be one of the healthiest economically of all the Caribbean Commonwealth sugar producing countries. Except for a small domestic consumption, all of Guyana's sugar production is committed to export under various arrangements. Exports are forecast at 436,800 short tons in 1972 compared to 413,056 in 1971.

Peru. Production has reached a record level. The total area in cane, the area harvested, and total cane crushed is expected to remain unchanged or increase slightly. The transition of the large sugar estates into worker-managed cooperatives continues at a steady pace. The problems related to the change do not appear to have affected sugar production. Temporary domestic market shortages of sugar were generally related to this year's floods and landslides which closed many roads and disrupted transportation.

Uruguay. Sugarbeet production for 1971-72 was down 33 percent from the previous year because of dry weather, damage by army worms, and farmer discouragement resulting from low credit availabilities. The outlook for 1972-73 is for a 10-to-12-percent increase in production.

The area of sugarcane harvested in 1971-72 reached 17,250 acres, up 35 percent from 1970-71. Larger plantings mainly were due to the encouragement provided by the new sugar mills, CALNU in Bella Union and Arinsa in Mercedes.

Venezuela. Sugar production and consumption have reached new highs. Acreage devoted to sugarcane has been increased sharply, and over the next 2 or 3 years there are plans to have five new refineries in operation. These are: Rio Yaracuy, Sta. Maria, Guanare, Carora, and Cariaco.

Carryover of sugar into 1971-72 was about 94,532 metric tons, and stocks at the end of the current crop year will be at about 37,362 metric tons. The smaller carryover this year is due to greatly increased sales on the world market, particularly to the USSR.

Europe

Denmark. Increased acreage expanded production of sugar by 12 percent in the past year. Total exports of refined sugar in 1971 increased by 45 percent to 58,816 metric tons, with Norway as the major market.

The short-term outlook for Danish sugar exports is favorable. Because of a shortage of sugar on the world market, the Danish sugar industry has raised the target for refined sugar production from 290,000 metric tons in 1971 to 340,000 tons in 1972. The Danish sugar industry is perhaps less enthusiastic about EC membership than are other segments of Danish agriculture. Producer prices would be nearly the same as under the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). Denmark's future quota under the sugar CAP is currently set at 290,000 metric tons. The Danish sugar industry does view the possibility of expanded exports to Norway should both countries join the Common Market. Danish exports of fresh sugarbeets amounted to about 15,000 metric tons in 1971 compared with about 4,000 in the previous year. Almost all exports of beets have been to Finland. They are expected to reach about 40,000 metric tons in 1972.

Italy. The estimate for sugarbeet area in Italy in 1971 has been officially revised to 627,270 acres; down 10 percent from the previous year and 16.6 percent below the 5-year average. The reduction in both area and production of sugarbeets last year compared with 1970 was chiefly caused by increased labor costs, low sugarbeet prices, drought, disease, and rising land leasing fees. The sugarbeet area for 1972-73 is now being forecast at 647,402 acres, up 3 percent from last year. If weather continues favorable, it is expected that about 9.2 million metric tons of beets will be produced for 1972-73, 4.8 percent above last year's crop. Approximately 1.2 million metric tons of sugar are expected to be produced from the crop, up 3.9 percent above the 1971 level but still 30,000 tons below the Italian sugar production quota authorized by the EC.

Of the total 1971-72 sugarbeet crop, an estimated 232,000 metric tons were fed to livestock and the balance was processed for sugar. Italy imported 206,276 metric tons of sugar during the first 6 months of the 1971-72 marketing year (July-June), and is expected to import 450,266 metric tons for the entire year. France, West Germany, and Belgium are the principal suppliers. Sugar utilization was up about 2.8 percent in calendar year 1971 compared with the previous year. The Italian confectionery industry accounted for 235,000 metric tons of the total of 1.55 million metric tons. An additional 140,000 metric tons of sugar were used in 1971 for jellies, marmalades, fruit juices, and syrups.

Netherlands. A good beet harvest and a high extraction rate brought 1971-72 sugar production to one of the largest totals in history. Weather conditions were excellent, but transportation of the beets was sometimes hampered by low water levels in the canals and rivers. The 1972-73 sugarbeet area may be enlarged by about 5.6 percent. It is only logical that farmers attempt to enlarge their acreage of sugarbeets as prices of both potatoes and onions have been very unsatisfactory while the beet price (up to a maximum) is guaranteed.

Poland. The 1971 sugar campaign (harvesting and processing) was shorter than in 1970 and production costs were reduced accordingly. Because of higher sugar content of beets, output actually increased. Exports of sugar last year dropped off from 1970 mainly because the beet crop was endangered by drought.

The area sown to sugarbeets in 1971 was 1,039 million acres compared with 1.009 million in 1970. The sown area for 1972 is about 74,130 acres above 1971. Planting was completed early this year because of a favorable early spring and generally satisfactory field conditions. Representatives of the sugar industry have been insistently demanding the introduction of varieties of beets with a high sugar content, even if this results in a lowering of total yields. Acreage in sugarbeets is expected to remain near the present level for the next year or so, unless world prices increase substantially.

Spain. A sizable increase in beet area and above-average yields brought about a 32-percent increase in sugar production in the 1971-72 season. According to trade sources, restrictive government measures have resulted in an 8-percent decline in acreage planted to sugarbeets this year. Although imports during 1971-72 may total about 75,000 metric tons, Spain is expected to enter the world market as an exporter of about 150,000 tons of sugar. Cuba continues to supply the bulk of Spain's sugar imports.

Sweden. Sugar content of beets was particularly high for 1971-72, and production was up sharply. The 1972 area for sugarbeets is estimated at 102,546 acres. Import requirements for 1972-73 are estimated at 127,000 metric tons (crude basis). Principal suppliers of refined sugar in 1971 were Finland and the USSR which evidently supplied principally Cuban sugar.

Switzerland. Despite a slightly decreased 1971-72 acreage, production of sugar was 26 percent higher than the previous year. Imports of refined sugar continued to increase, which helped to replenish rather low stocks. France increased its sugar exports to Switzerland substantially, and all the EC countries had a 67-percent share of 1971 sugar imports. The acreage devoted to sugarbeets will expand substantially as a result of the Swiss Government increase in basic producer prices by 8.4 percent in 1971 and guaranteed purchase of an increased quantity for 1972 at established prices.

United Kingdom. U.K. sugarbeet production in 1971 was a record 7.59 million long tons, 20 percent above the previous year's output. Raw sugar imports in 1971 were up 6 percent from 1970. Commonwealth sugar accounted for 98 percent of total raw imports, and Australia was the largest single source of supply.

The contract acreage for 1972 crop sugarbeet has been set at the same level as last year. A good deal of interest now centers on the position after 1975 when the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement (CSA) comes to an end and Britain will be involved in the formulation of EC sugar policies. The U.K. has promised less developed members of the CSA to endeavor to accommodate CSA sugar within the enlarged Community. This may be a difficult task as production in the present six EC countries as well as the United Kingdom probably will increase after 1975.

USSR. Production of sugar from the 1971-72 crop was down sharply from the previous year. Low beet yield in the Russian Federation was the primary reason for a lower production than had been forecast earlier. The short crop resulted in large purchases (possibly as much as 1 million tons) from world markets, whereas generally the only source of imports is Cuba.

The 1972 sugarbeet area is estimated at about 8.75 million acres, up slightly from the previous year. Planting has been done at a faster pace this year than in 1971, germination reportedly was good, and there has been more cultivating and fertilizing than usual.

Yugoslavia. The 1971 sugarbeet crop only slightly exceeded the previous year's production, but because of the higher sugar content of the beets, production for 1971-72 increased by 9.3 percent. Production has been relatively low in recent years, and this caused the government to approve imports of 150,000 metric tons of sugar during calendar 1971.

A new support price was announced on March 6, 1972, which is reportedly sufficiently high to encourage farmers to grow more sugarbeets this year. In addition to the increased minimum support price for the 1972 sugarbeet crop, the government has announced an import contingent quota of 200,000 metric tons of sugar for calendar 1972.

Africa

Kenya. With sugar consumption increasing by approximately 12 percent per year, Kenya faces a serious shortage in 1972-73 following a drop in production. If there is to be self-sufficiency, there will have to be considerable change. Significant production expansion is expected to continue during the next decade, reaching an estimated level of 226,000 long tons by 1980. This would still fall short of the projected consumption level of 287,000 tons by approximately 61,000 tons. In an attempt to get more cane to sugar factories, the government cancelled the 1972 licenses of 17 jaggery factories (noncentrifugal) in Western Province.

Republic of South Africa. Total sugar production in 1971-72 hit a new record of 1.86 million tons. There was less sugarcane than for 1970-71 but a higher recovery rate.

A Price Stabilization Fund, introduced this past season, will be the sugar industry's insurance against any possible financial setbacks such as drought, or a prolonged depressed world price of sugar. This past season the South African sugar industry repaid the balance outstanding which the industry had to borrow some years ago to escape financial disaster.

Uganda. Acreage devoted to sugarcane showed little change during 1971-72. Previous estimates had placed total acreage at 71,660 acres, including 64,500 acres in plantations. Future expansion in the output of sugar depends on development of the Kinyala Sugar Schemes, which include building a factory which may be ready for operation in late 1973. Cane is being planted at a sufficient rate to supply the mill with about 1,500 tons of cane daily by mid-1973. The Kinyala Factory is expected to produce 45,000 tons of sugar annually by 1976. Production also will be expanded at the three existing mills of Kakira, Lugazi, and Sango Bay. The total production target has been set at 2.2 million tons of cane by 1976. Consumption in 1971 was estimated at 149,000 metric tons. The policy of the government is to produce ample sugar for domestic consumption as well as to meet its export quota to the United States.

Zaire. The Republic of Zaire is a deficit producer and imports sugar each year. Refined sugar production now amounts to about 45,000 metric tons, while consumption is about 20,000 tons larger. There are plans to create irrigated sugar farms in the Ruzizi Valley as well as to increase sugar factory capacity through new plants and expansion of old ones. However, it is expected that there will be a deficit for a number of years, and some projections show a deficit of 39,500 tons by 1980.

Asia and Oceania

Australia. The 1971-72 season produced a record harvest of both cane and sugar. The level of production was restricted in both the 1970-71 and 1971-72 seasons because of the export limitations operating under the ISA. Prospects are favorable for the 1972-73 season. The area devoted to cane could be increased; so far, however, measures have been taken only to increase cane production on existing acreage. There is continued investment in improved farm equipment, and the sugar mills are continually being modernized and enlarged.

India. A tight sugar supply situation is developing in India. Acreage and production declined for the second consecutive year since the record harvest of 1969-70. Domestic sugar consumption this season (1971-72) has exceeded production, and there has been a substantial drawdown of season-end closing stocks.

Area under cultivation in 1971-72 is estimated at 6 million acres, compared to 6.6 million the previous year. The smaller acreage was induced by lower cane prices. Additionally, the crop was adversely affected by heavy rains, lack of sunshine, and floods in major producing areas of Upper Pradesh and Bihar, and by drought conditions in parts of Maharashtra, Andra Pradesh, Mysore, and Tamil Nadu.

Reports of increased cane plantings in 1972-73 have generated considerable optimism among government and industry sources for possible reversion to a high level of production and easy supply position for next year. In view of the tight supplies this year, exports will be restricted to 100,000 metric tons to the preferential markets of the United States and the United Kingdom.

Japan. The planted area for 1971-72 was the same as the year before, but production declined by about 3 percent because weather conditions were somewhat unfavorable. While consumption is expected to continue increasing, domestic sugar production is not expected to change significantly in the near future.

Japan liberalized imports of refined sugar effective April 1, 1972, but at the same time increased the import tariff rates in order to protect domestically refined sugar. Japan depends on imports for the bulk of its sugar requirements. Total consumption of centrifugal sugar in Japan in 1970-71 at 2.84 million metric tons (refined basis) represented a 5-percent increase over the previous year.

Philippines. The harvested area for 1971-72 was nearly 1.1 million acres, up 4 percent from the 1970-71 harvested area. Production in 1971-72 may be about 3 percent below that of 1970-71. About half the increased acreage in sugarcane plantings was in areas of the newly established centrals, with the remainder in established milling districts. Two more mills have started operating during the current year, bringing the total to 36. The Board of Investments (BOI) still considers the sugar industry overcrowded and discourages the construction of any new mills. Consumption of sugar at 750,000 tons for 1970-71 was 7 percent above 1969-70 and is attributed to the 3-percent decline in price.

Thailand. Area planted to sugarcane has been expanded to 396,000 acres. Output of sugar has been revised downward to 600,000 metric tons from the previous estimate of 650,000, mainly because of drought.

Thailand exported 245,306 metric tons of raw sugar in 1971-72 against 56,700 metric tons shipped during 1970-71. After withdrawal from membership in the ISO, over 370,000 metric tons of sugar were put under agreement to be shipped to foreign markets.

Turkey. Increased planted area, together with excellent weather conditions, resulted in a record crop. Although domestic consumption and exports increased substantially in 1971-72, ending stocks will be larger than last year. Planted area for 1972 is about 5 percent below 1971 acreage. This follows an increase in planted area for 1971 of 28 percent.

Molasses

Australia. The production of molasses in 1971-72 was 506,000 metric tons, up 2 percent from the previous year. The sugar industry is required to maintain stocks of molasses for livestock feed, as usage continues to increase. Molasses exports were lower in 1971-72, and the United States was the largest buyer followed by the United Kingdom and Japan.

Canada. Molasses production dropped slightly in 1971-72 from the previous year's output. Imports also will decrease slightly. Trinidad-Tobago is Canada's largest supplier of molasses followed by the Dominican Republic, Barbados, and Cuba. Consumption is expected to be about 2 percent lower in 1971-72.

El Salvador. Molasses production expanded substantially in 1971-72 over the previous year. Increasing amounts are being used for animal feed which could lower El Salvador's molasses exports in 1972. All shipments are to the United States.

India. The output of molasses in 1971-72 is estimated to decrease compared with the previous year. Molasses produced by the processors of Khandsari sugar is not available in sizable quantities for industrial use because of the scattered nature of this industry. Molasses output is controlled by the government and is used mainly to manufacture industrial alcohol.

Netherlands. In 1971, imports of sugarcane molasses increased by about 3 percent over the previous year, totaling 578,600 metric tons. Almost all molasses imports are used by the livestock feed industry except for a small quantity which is reexported to nearby countries. Imports from the United States (Puerto Rico) dropped substantially as a result of price competition. Cuba and Brazil remain the most important suppliers of molasses to the Netherlands. The domestic production of beet molasses is used almost entirely for industrial purposes.

Philippines. Molasses production is expected to decline slightly in 1971-72, as a result of lower centrifugal sugar production. Nevertheless, it is still about 50 percent above output 3 years ago.

Thailand. The production of molasses is expected to increase about 39 percent in 1971-72 over the previous year. Molasses exports continue to increase, with Japan the major importer. Exports are estimated to reach 175,000 metric tons in 1971-72.

United Kingdom. Molasses output in 1971-72 was at record levels, exceeding the previous year by 19 percent. Imports are expected to be up slightly over 1970-71, with Cuba's share of the market decreasing. Molasses consumption is expected to increase this year, with the greater percentage being used in beet pulp.

Colombia. Molasses production during 1971-72 increased some 15 percent over last year's output. This increase is directly related to the increase in sugar production. Molasses exports also are rising to 40,000 metric tons in 1971-72 compared with 5,000 tons last year. The 1972-73 outlook for molasses exports indicates possible shipment of 60,000 tons.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67, ANNUAL 1967-68/1971-72^{2/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67					
	1962-63/1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 ^{2/}
	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST
NORTH AMERICA:						
ANTIGUA.....	17	1	0	5	12	0
BAHAMAS.....	0	0	15	25	0	0
BARBADOS.....	206	178	156	174	151	112
BRITISH HONDURAS.....	44	71	58	75	74	77
CANADA.....	157	149	149	148	116	164
COSTA RICA.....	116	140	144	166	171	179
CUBA.....	5,272	5,500	5,200	9,400	6,500	4,189
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	799	735	975	1,085	1,210	1,365
EL SALVADOR.....	105	149	120	129	174	218
GUADELOUPE.....	183	155	164	176	166	132
GUATEMALA.....	166	167	191	204	225	241
HAITI.....	66	56	60	66	72	80
HONDURAS.....	37	60	61	58	67	71
JAMAICA AND DEP.....	541	498	429	412	437	386
MARTINIQUE.....	72	41	35	30	31	33
MEXICO.....	2,249	2,575	2,826	2,649	2,720	2,790
NICARAGUA.....	103	117	138	155	187	183
PANAMA.....	52	75	82	84	90	99
ST KITTS.....	44	39	39	30	28	30
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	258	268	266	242	239	256
US-CONTINENTAL (REF.).....	2,939	2,694	3,510	3,325	3,322	3,472
US-CONTINENTAL (CONF.).....	1,101	1,457	1,214	1,071	1,253	1,202
US-HAWAII.....	1,185	1,232	1,189	1,162	1,231	1,160
US-PUERTO RICO.....	915	645	483	460	321	280
US-VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	8	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL.....	16,627	17,002	17,495	21,329	18,806	16,718
SOUTH AMERICA:						
ARGENTINA.....	1,126	844	1,006	1,069	1,071	1,092
BOLIVIA.....	88	112	125	125	90	130
BRAZIL.....	4,296	4,922	4,804	5,063	5,987	6,239
CHILE.....	119	178	207	210	247	197
COLOMBIA.....	491	701	740	774	758	874
ECUADOR.....	191	205	240	230	250	275
GUYANA.....	340	355	408	348	413	437
PARAGUAY.....	44	43	46	53	62	61
PERU.....	873	848	716	870	995	1,012
SURINAM.....	16	19	19	16	15	15
URUGUAY.....	67	37	71	49	73	67
VENEZUELA.....	395	383	407	467	478	594
TOTAL.....	8,046	8,647	8,789	9,274	10,440	10,993
WESTERN EUROPE:						
AUSTRIA.....	332	331	322	350	358	325
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	469	633	646	757	675	923
DENMARK.....	368	363	375	335	321	354
FINLAND.....	52	70	55	60	60	65
FRANCE.....	2,243	1,905	2,623	2,974	2,971	3,527
GERMANY WEST.....	2,001	2,271	2,177	2,220	2,264	2,595
GREECE.....	79	133	165	161	206	170
IRELAND.....	144	166	178	162	165	180
ITALY.....	1,222	1,848	1,422	1,576	1,322	1,383
NETHERLANDS.....	592	828	793	845	786	912
PORTUGAL (AZORES AND MADEIRA).....	19	23	25	25	25	20
SPAIN.....	571	692	815	876	875	1,155
SWEDEN.....	256	283	321	228	241	294
SWITZERLAND.....	51	83	73	72	65	82
UNITED KINGDOM.....	986	1,075	1,075	1,023	1,086	1,265
TOTAL.....	9,384	10,704	11,005	11,684	11,420	13,254
EASTERN EUROPE:						
ALBANIA.....	14	17	17	18	19	16
BULGARIA.....	244	338	200	225	250	275
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	1,098	1,000	1,005	800	850	750
GERMANY EAST.....	797	610	600	575	550	570
HUNGARY.....	509	495	480	500	300	309
POLAND.....	1,697	2,109	1,880	1,683	1,659	1,887
ROMANIA.....	473	500	450	500	420	490
YUGOSLAVIA.....	415	540	433	545	424	464
TOTAL.....	5,197	5,609	5,265	4,845	4,472	4,760
TOTAL EUROPE.....	14,581	16,313	16,070	16,530	15,892	18,015
TOTAL U.S.S.R.....	9,070	11,531	10,871	9,587	9,750	8,683
AFRICA:						
EGYPT, ARAB REP OF.....	422	455	425	450	450	500
ETHIOPIA.....	75	74	73	85	157	100
KENYA.....	45	71	114	138	143	140
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	118	118	115	110	115	127
MAURITIUS.....	681	658	737	635	685	745
MOZAMBIQUE.....	197	236	276	300	310	300
REUNION.....	246	260	295	275	230	220
RHODESIA.....	197	150	132	150	165	165
SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF.....	1,330	2,009	1,659	1,788	1,542	2,056
SWAZILAND.....	117	165	170	173	180	170
TANZANIA.....	71	90	95	100	103	99
UGANDA.....	144	165	173	163	168	165
ZAIRE (CONGO, K).....	39	40	43	45	50	53
OTHER.....	283	446	553	588	649	797
TOTAL.....	3,965	4,937	4,860	5,000	4,945	5,638

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67, ANNUAL 1967-68/1971-72 ^{1/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	(RAW VALUE)					
	AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 ^{2/}
	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST
ASIA:						
BURMA.....	77	96	90	100	125	125
CHINA-MAINLAND.....	1,456	2,000	2,200	2,200	2,300	2,500
CHINA-REP OF (TAIWAN).....	991	975	834	678	918	860
INDIA.....	3,657	3,092	4,640	5,523	4,963	4,207
INDONESIA.....	676	716	775	835	800	750
JAPAN.....	253	504	568	613	677	694
KOREA.....	318	427	457	462	502	486
MANCHU-CHINA (RYUKYU).....	199	243	265	275	238	150
PAKISTAN.....	371	389	558	767	758	779
PHILIPPINES.....	1,729	1,759	1,760	2,124	2,270	2,112
THAILAND.....	260	264	370	480	625	710
TURKEY.....	661	872	778	600	709	1,003
VIETNAM.....	129	119	115	128	126	130
TOTAL.....	10,777	11,450	13,410	14,784	15,010	14,507
OCEANIA:						
AUSTRALIA.....	2,153	2,686	3,137	2,508	2,854	3,159
FIJI.....	343	441	448	347	400	420
TOTAL.....	2,496	3,127	3,585	2,855	3,254	3,579
WORLD TOTAL.....	65,563	73,007	75,080	79,359	78,097	78,132

^{1/} Years shown are crop year of the crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. ^{2/} Preliminary. ^{3/} Prior to 1962/63 crop year included Swaziland. ^{4/} Other Africa includes Afars-Issas, Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Congo (Brazzaville), Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, Somali Republic, Sudan, Tunisia and Zambia. ^{5/} Includes Khandasari. ^{6/} Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Ceylon, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Nepal, South Korea, South Vietnam and Syria.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR ^{1/} PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67, ANNUAL 1967-68/1971-72 ^{2/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	(RAW VALUE)					
	AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 ^{2/}
	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST	1,000 ST
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	44	44	45	45	46	44
EL SALVADOR.....	26	29	25	30	14	14
GUATEMALA.....	36	53	53	50	50	50
MEXICO.....	132	127	127	127	127	125
NICARAGUA.....	21	20	11	13	14	13
PANAMA.....	5	4	3	3	2	2
TOTAL.....	264	277	264	268	253	248
SOUTH AMERICA:						
COLOMBIA.....	706	739	728	739	777	805
ECUADOR.....	39	44	44	44	44	44
PERU.....	18	14	13	14	14	14
VENEZUELA.....	41	42	42	42	40	40
TOTAL.....	804	839	827	839	870	903
ASIA:						
BURMA.....	162	160	160	160	160	160
CHINA-MAINLAND.....	580	800	800	800	800	800
CHINA-REP OF (TAIWAN).....	27	21	30	26	20	29
INDIA.....	5,600	4,960	6,063	6,614	7,165	7,716
INDONESIA.....	330	330	330	340	340	325
JAPAN.....	15	8	6	6	4	3
MANCHU-CHINA (RYUKYU).....	14	15	15	15	15	15
PAKISTAN.....	656	765	750	784	784	795
PHILIPPINES.....	59	63	65	66	51	51
THAILAND.....	164	198	215	231	244	287
VIETNAM SOUTH.....	39	18	9	10	10	10
TOTAL.....	7,647	7,338	8,443	9,052	9,606	10,190
WORLD TOTAL.....	8,715	8,454	9,534	10,159	10,729	11,342

^{1/} Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, radura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc. ^{2/} Years shown are last year's crop-harvesting season. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. ^{3/} Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67, ANNUAL 1967-68/1971-72^{1/}
(RAW VALUE)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE					
	1962-63/1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 ^{2/}
	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
NORTH AMERICA:						
ANTIGUA.....	15	1	0	5	11	0
BAHAMAS.....	0	0	14	23	0	0
BARRAOS.....	187	161	142	158	137	102
BRITISH HONOURAS.....	40	64	53	68	67	70
CANADA.....	143	135	135	134	105	149
COSTA RICA.....	105	127	131	151	155	162
CUBA.....	4,783	4,990	4,717	8,528	5,897	3,800
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	725	667	825	984	1,098	1,238
EL SALVADOR.....	95	135	109	117	158	198
GUADALOUPE.....	166	141	149	160	151	120
GUATEMALA.....	151	152	173	185	204	219
HAITI.....	60	51	54	60	65	73
HONDURAS.....	34	54	55	53	61	64
JAMAICA AND OEP.....	490	452	389	374	396	350
MARTINIQUE.....	65	37	32	27	28	30
MEXICO.....	2,040	2,336	2,564	2,402	2,476	2,531
NICARAGUA.....	93	106	125	141	170	166
PANAMA.....	47	68	74	76	82	90
ST. KITTS.....	40	35	35	27	25	27
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	227	243	241	220	217	232
US-CONTINENTAL (REF.).....	2,666	2,444	3,184	3,016	3,014	3,150
US-CONTINENTAL (CANF).....	998	1,322	1,101	972	1,137	1,090
US-HAWAII.....	1,075	1,118	1,070	1,054	1,117	1,052
US-PUERTO RICO.....	830	585	438	417	291	254
US-VIRGIN ISLANDS.....	7	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL.....	15,084	15,424	15,872	19,350	17,061	15,166
SOUTH AMERICA:						
ARGENTINA.....	1,021	766	913	970	972	991
BOLIVIA.....	80	102	113	113	82	118
BRAZIL.....	3,897	4,465	4,358	4,593	5,431	5,660
CHILE.....	108	161	188	191	224	179
COLOMBIA.....	445	636	671	702	688	793
ECUADOR.....	174	186	218	209	227	249
GUYANA.....	309	322	370	316	375	396
PARAGUAY.....	40	39	42	48	56	55
PERU.....	792	769	650	789	903	918
SURINAM.....	15	17	17	15	14	14
URUGUAY.....	61	34	64	44	66	61
VENEZUELA.....	358	347	369	424	434	539
TOTAL.....	7,300	7,845	7,973	8,414	9,471	9,973
WESTERN EUROPE:						
AUSTRIA.....	301	300	292	318	325	295
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	425	574	586	687	612	837
DENMARK.....	334	329	340	304	291	325
FINLAND.....	47	64	50	54	54	59
FRANCE.....	2,034	1,728	2,380	2,698	2,695	3,200
GERMANY WEST.....	1,815	2,060	1,975	2,068	2,054	2,354
GREECE.....	72	121	95	146	187	154
IRELAND.....	131	151	161	147	150	163
ITALY.....	1,109	1,676	1,290	1,384	1,199	1,255
NETHERLANDS.....	537	751	719	767	713	827
PORTUGAL (AZORES AND MADEIRA).....	17	21	23	23	23	18
SPAIN.....	518	628	739	795	794	1,048
SWEEN.....	232	257	291	207	219	267
SWITZERLAND.....	47	75	66	65	59	74
UNITED KINGDOM.....	894	975	975	937	985	1,148
TOTAL.....	8,513	9,711	9,984	10,600	10,360	12,024
EASTERN EUROPE:						
ALBANIA.....	13	15	15	16	17	15
BULGARIA.....	221	307	181	204	227	249
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.....	996	907	912	726	771	680
GERMANY EAST.....	723	553	544	522	499	517
HUNGARY.....	461	449	435	454	272	280
POLAND.....	1,540	1,913	1,706	1,527	1,505	1,712
ROMANIA.....	384	454	408	454	381	445
YUGOSLAVIA.....	377	490	393	494	385	421
TOTAL.....	4,715	5,088	4,595	4,396	4,057	4,319
TOTAL EUROPE.....	13,228	14,799	14,579	14,996	14,417	16,343
TOTAL U.S.S.R.....	8,228	10,461	9,862	8,497	8,845	7,877
AFRICA:						
EGYPT, ARAB REP. OF.....	383	413	386	408	408	454
ETHIOPIA.....	68	67	66	77	142	91
KENYA.....	41	64	103	125	130	127
MALAGASY REPUBLIC.....	107	107	104	100	104	115
MAURITIUS.....	617	597	469	576	621	676
MOZAMBIQUE.....	179	214	250	272	281	272
REUNION.....	223	236	268	249	209	200
RHODESIA.....	179	136	120	136	150	150
SOUTH AFRICA, REP. OF.....	1,206	1,823	1,505	1,622	1,399	1,865
SWAZILAND.....	107	150	154	157	163	154
TANZANIA.....	44	82	86	91	93	90
UGANDA.....	131	150	157	148	152	150
ZAIRE (CONGO, K.).....	36	36	39	41	45	48
OTHER.....	256	404	502	534	589	723
TOTAL.....	3,597	4,478	4,409	4,536	4,486	5,114

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67, ANNUAL 1967-68/1971-72^{1/}
(RAW VALUE)

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 ^{2/}
	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
ASIA:						
BURMA.....	70	82	82	91	113	113
CHINA-MAINLAND.....	1,321	1,814	1,996	1,996	2,087	2,268
CHINA, REP. OF (TAIWAN).....	899	885	757	615	833	780
INDIA.....	3,318	2,805	4,209	5,010	4,502	3,817
INDONESIA.....	613	650	703	758	726	680
IRAN.....	230	457	515	556	614	630
JAPAN.....	288	387	415	419	455	441
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	181	220	240	249	216	136
PAKISTAN.....	336	353	506	696	688	707
PHILIPPINES.....	1,569	1,596	1,597	1,927	2,059	1,916
THAILAND.....	236	239	336	435	567	644
TURKEY.....	600	791	706	544	643	910
OTHER.....	117	108	104	116	114	118
TOTAL.....	9,777	10,387	12,165	13,412	13,617	13,160
OCEANIA:						
AUSTRALIA.....	1,953	2,437	2,846	2,275	2,589	2,866
FIJI.....	311	400	406	315	363	381
TOTAL.....	2,264	2,837	3,252	2,590	2,952	3,247
WORLD TOTAL.....	59,478	66,231	68,413	71,994	70,853	70,881

NOTE: DUE TO ROUNDING, MAY NOT ADD TO AREA TOTAL.
SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGE 15.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67, ANNUAL 1967-68/1971-72^{2/}

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 ^{3/}
	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
NORTH AMERICA:						
COSTA RICA.....	40	40	41	41	42	40
EL SALVADOR.....	24	26	23	27	13	13
GUATEMALA.....	33	48	48	45	45	45
MEXICO.....	119	115	115	115	115	113
NICARAGUA.....	19	18	10	12	13	12
PANAMA.....	4	4	3	3	2	2
TOTAL.....	239	251	240	243	230	225
SOUTH AMERICA:						
COLOMBIA.....	640	670	660	670	700	730
ECUADOR.....	35	40	40	40	40	40
PERU.....	16	13	12	13	13	13
VENEZUELA.....	38	38	38	38	36	36
TOTAL.....	730	761	750	761	790	820
ASIA:						
BURMA.....	147	145	145	145	145	145
CHINA-MAINLAND.....	527	726	726	726	726	726
CHINA, REP. OF (TAIWAN).....	24	19	27	24	26	26
INDIA.....	5,080	4,500	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000
INDONESIA.....	299	299	299	308	308	295
JAPAN.....	13	7	5	5	4	3
NANSEI-NANPO (RYUKYU).....	13	14	14	14	14	14
PAKISTAN.....	595	694	680	711	711	721
PHILIPPINES.....	54	57	59	60	46	46
THAILAND.....	149	180	195	210	225	260
VIETNAM SOUTH.....	36	16	8	9	9	9
TOTAL.....	6,937	6,657	7,659	8,212	8,714	9,245
WORLD TOTAL.....	7,906	7,669	8,649	9,216	9,733	10,289

NOTE: DUE TO ROUNDING, MAY NOT ADD TO AREA TOTAL.
SEE FOOTNOTES ON PAGE 15.

Centrifugal sugar (raw value): Stocks beginning of grinding season in 46 countries,
annual 1967-68, 1968-69, 1969-70, 1970-71, and 1971-72

Continent and country	Date 1/	Sugar-making season				
		1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72 2/
		1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:						
Canada	September 1	257	263	254	280	180
Cost Rica	October 1	28	28	42	50	37
El Salvador	November 1	62	69	50	42	78
Guatemala	November 1	40	19	35	35	46
Mexico	November 1	645	538	604	348	409
Nicaragua	January 1	1	5	5	8	36
U.S. and insular areas	October 1	1,458	1,584	1,651	1,396	1,834
Caribbean:						
Barbados	January 1	8	3	3	3	3
Dominican Republic	January 1	113	10	140	247	297
Haiti	January 1	13	1	2	4	4
Jamaica	January 1	41	15	32	38	42
Trinidad and Tobago	January 1	2	7	3	4	3
Total		2,668	2,542	2,821	2,455	2,969
South America:						
Argentina	June 1	566	325	292	242	196
Brazil	June 1	1,760	1,818	1,545	1,351	1,870
Chile	April 1	107	127	168	190	72
Colombia	May 1	37	54	57	38	32
Ecuador	May 1	113	113	123	72	70
Guyana	August 1	21	6	26	25	26
Peru	January 1	141	73	95	69	73
Uruguay	October 1	55	22	37	47	50
Venezuela	September 1	222	169	124	99	118
Total		3,022	2,707	2,467	2,133	2,507
Europe:						
Austria	October 1	79	11	43	93	74
Belgium	October 1	78	21	87	46	33
Denmark	October 1	91	90	63	66	29
Finland	August 1	105	115	129	126	125
France	October 1	659	979	958	1,391	1,167
Germany, West	October 1	522	1,178	929	933	875
Greece	July 1	78	96	92	104	109
Ireland	October 1	102	127	111	103	73
Italy	August 1	322	622	240	364	434
Netherlands	October 1	115	196	200	169	120
Spain	July 1	146	206	253	241	229
Sweden	August 1	130	149	208	128	106
Switzerland	October 1	181	213	220	166	178
United Kingdom	September 1	585	530	533	549	560
Yugoslavia	September 1	599	655	492	377	119
Total		3,792	5,188	4,558	4,856	4,231
Africa:						
Egypt, Arab Republic of	November 1	110	27	30	33	13
Mauritius	June 1	8	12	12	16	9
South Africa, Republic of	May 1	55	85	61	100	88
Total		173	124	103	149	110
Asia:						
India	November 1	692	572	1,540	2,465	2,229
Iran	October 1	480	512	497	591	598
Japan	October 1	238	248	370	362	698
Philippines	October 1	118	107	62	231	205
Thailand	November 1	44	21	88	135	245
Turkey	August 1	390	527	563	330	234
Total		1,962	1,987	3,120	4,114	4,209
Australia	June 1	248	290	220	370	471
Total of above		11,865	12,838	13,289	14,077	14,497

1/ All stock carryover dates, except for January 1 and April 1, apply to the first year mentioned at the head of each column.

2/ Preliminary.

Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service officers, results of office research and related information.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: PRODUCTION IN SPECIFIED COUNTRIES, AVERAGE 1962-63/1966-67, ANNUAL 1967-68/1971-72 1/

REGION AND COUNTRY	AVERAGE					
	1962-63/1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT	1,000 MT
NORTH AMERICA:						
CANADA ³	63	65	60	63	56	54
COSTA RICA.....	26	37	43	48	50	53
CUBA ³	1,169	1,120	1,100	1,800	1,500	1,000
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	268	205	300	339	320	373
EL SALVADOR.....	32	50	41	42	55	76
GUATEMALA.....	45	52	58	60	69	73
HAITI.....	20	16	18	20	21	24
JAMAICA AND DEP.....	178	166	166	170	152	145
MEXICO.....	842	919	1,052	938	1,050	1,000
NICARAGUA.....	32	32	50	56	80	79
PANAMA.....	26	27	34	37	38	38
TRINIDAD-TOBAGO.....	87	81	96	102	85	84
UNITED STATES.....	1,502	1,535	1,607	1,520	1,600	1,550
US-HAWAII.....	309	333	308	300	300	285
US-PUERTO RICO.....	323	257	228	225	250	240
OTHER.....	191	187	170	185	200	200
TOTAL.....	5,054	5,082	5,331	5,905	5,826	5,274
SOUTH AMERICA:						
ARGENTINA.....	417	288	300	327	358	390
BRAZIL.....	1,359	1,468	1,432	1,500	1,720	1,750
CHILE.....	21	35	40	59	53	45
COLOMBIA.....	112	170	179	187	183	211
ECUADOR.....	50	43	49	54	60	71
GUYANA.....	126	134	154	138	154	169
PERU.....	259	261	241	283	292	310
URUGUAY.....	22	15	26	18	22	21
VENEZUELA.....	146	170	182	194	220	247
OTHER.....	112	142	135	130	130	150
TOTAL.....	2,624	2,726	2,738	2,890	3,192	3,364
WESTERN EUROPE:						
AUSTRIA.....	74	70	66	83	70	64
BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG.....	96	137	156	160	147	190
DENMARK.....	78	95	102	100	84	100
FINLAND.....	20	33	33	28	30	30
FRANCE.....	491	433	549	732	693	730
GERMANY WEST.....	467	517	539	550	511	646
GREECE.....	24	39	33	49	75	55
IRELAND.....	31	34	36	35	35	41
ITALY.....	367	557	468	410	433	435
NETHERLANDS.....	122	218	205	220	225	240
SPAIN.....	173	214	199	246	260	300
SWEDEN.....	61	68	87	81	74	77
SWITZERLAND.....	12	15	15	15	15	15
UNITED KINGDOM.....	280	333	328	293	404	483
TOTAL.....	2,295	2,763	2,816	3,002	3,056	3,406
EASTERN EUROPE:						
HUNGARY.....	152	152	154	165	110	105
POLAND.....	430	521	553	414	392	454
ROMANIA.....	115	130	118	125	120	140
YUGOSLAVIA.....	90	184	145	182	147	150
OTHER.....	540	480	460	450	450	500
TOTAL.....	1,329	1,467	1,430	1,336	1,219	1,349
TOTAL EUROPE.....	3,624	4,230	4,246	4,338	4,275	4,755
TOTAL U.S.S.R.....	2,208	2,475	3,150	3,197	3,250	3,000
AFRICA:						
ANGOLA.....	16	18	17	18	19	
EGYPT, ARAB REP OF.....	173	160	180	175	175	180
MAURITIUS.....	134	154	133	166	130	150
MOZAMBIQUE.....	61	60	80	90	110	105
SOUTH AFRICA, REP OF.....	327	454	372	473	410	530
OTHER.....	323	347	375	400	425	450
TOTAL.....	1,034	1,193	1,157	1,322	1,269	1,435
ASIA:						
CHINA, REP OF (TAIWAN).....	225	258	211	175	239	200
INDIA.....	942	800	1,200	2,000	1,620	1,300
INDONESIA.....	184	195	200	200	204	210
IRAN.....	51	99	119	162	184	190
JAPAN.....	40	39	39	38	37	36
PHILIPPINES.....	478	503	567	810	843	830
THAILAND.....	163	148	265	306	360	500
TURKEY.....	140	194	168	126	157	224
OTHER.....	554	680	700	800	800	825
TOTAL.....	2,779	2,916	3,469	4,617	4,444	4,315
OCEANIA:						
AUSTRALIA.....	406	433	461	440	495	506
FIJI.....	75	85	100	70	85	90
TOTAL.....	480	518	561	510	580	596
WORLD TOTAL.....	17,803	19,140	20,652	22,779	22,836	22,739

1/ In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. 2/ Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading.
3/ Includes hi-test molasses. 4/ May include edible molasses.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

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